

## GERMANS EAST OF KOVEL HALT TROOPS OF CZAR

Russians Capture the Town of Griziatyn, but Are Driven Out Again.

### 172,484 PRISONERS IN BRUSILOFF'S HANDS

*Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.*  
LONDON, June 21.—Fighting between the Russian and German armies in Volhynia, Galicia and the Bukovina continues with the utmost fury and with alternating fortunes.

The principal battle, on the Styr, between Kovel and Sokol, where Kovel is the objective of the Russians, raged without abatement throughout the day. Gen. Brusiloff's troops entered the town of Griziatyn, thirty-two miles southeast of Kovel, having crossed the Styr. They were driven out again, however, by a furious counter attack.

On the western side of the Kovel-Rovno railway, the Russians battled all day with equal stubbornness to cross the Styr. Russian detachments attempting a counter attack were put to flight. Petrograd puts the total number of prisoners taken by Gen. Brusiloff's armies up to last Thursday at 172,484, including 3,350 officers.

#### Hindenburg Attacks Again.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg to-day made his second attack against the Russian lines in the north since Gen. Brusiloff's offensive began starting from Smorgon, on the Minsk-Moscow railway, a few miles north of Kovel, where his first attack was made during the initial phase of the Russian offensive in the south. His troops penetrated the Russian lines. Simultaneously his forces around Dvinsk made an attack to the north-east of that city, "producing good progress," according to the Berlin statement. Petrograd asserted to-night that the German attack at Smorgon was only temporary, the Germans being dislodged by a Russian counter offensive.

#### Total of Prisoners 172,484.

The Russian statement follows:  
Desperate fighting continues in the region north of Gdovitchi, on the Styr. The village of Griziatyn changed hands several times yesterday. After we entered the village and captured eleven officers, ten men and six machine guns, but, as the Germans were driven out, we were compelled to evacuate the town again.

With furious persistence the Germans operating in the region of Vorontschin, northwest of Kovel, under cover of quietness of artillery fire from both light and heavy guns, made repeated attacks on the evening of June 21 against our young regiments. At 3 o'clock the following morning the Germans attacked the village of Vorontschin, the enemy attacking in machine gun fire. The engagement became a hard to hand struggle in which the Germans, unable to sustain our steady pressure, took flight, leaving in our hands wounded and prisoners not yet counted.

Desperate fighting is in progress in the region of Kiselinn and further north. On the extreme left wing we are still pursuing the enemy and have killed the Serch.  
The total number of prisoners taken by Gen. Brusiloff, from June 3 to 15 inclusive, was 3,350 officers and 189,124 men. We also captured 188 guns, 350 machine guns, 188 bomb throwers, 153 mortars, 153 searchlights and a large quantity of other war material.

On the Iwina front German artillery violently bombarded the region of the Dvinsk Bridgehead and the northern sector of the Jacobstadt positions. On Tuesday night the Germans, after an intense bombardment of our lines to the southward of Smorgon, succeeded in penetrating our trenches, but were soon dislodged by our artillery and driven back to their own lines by a counter attack.

In other sectors in this region all enemy attempts to attack were repelled either by our fire or by the sword.  
Enemy aeroplanes dropped about forty bombs on the Vileika station. The enemy's tank were some of the heaviest and violent artillery duels at 200-foot points.

#### Three Fighting Continues.

The Austrian statement said:  
While fighting with our rear guards the enemy has crossed the Serch. Between the Dvinsk and the Dniester, the struggle, and in the district of Lubowicz relative calm prevailed yesterday.

In successful defensive engagements against the onslaught of Lokatchi our troops up to this time have captured 1,000 Russians, one cannon and three machine guns.  
In the district of Kiselinn attacks by the allied (Czech) troops are progressing in vigorous fighting.  
Repeated strong attacks by the Russians between Sokol and Kovel were repelled.

Near Griziatyn, where the enemy attempted for the fourth time to penetrate our lines, bitter fighting is still in progress.

#### 21,000 Russians Captured.

The official report from Berlin follows:  
The attacks northwest and south of Dvinsk, in the region of Dubatka, northeast of Smorgon, and on both sides of Krewo, produced good results. In the region of Dubatka several Russian positions were overrun. More than 200 soldiers, some machine guns and a number of mine throwers were captured. The enemy suffered heavy losses. The situation on the front of the Russian front is unchanged.

Army Group of Gen. von Emsingen near Griziatyn, west of Kovel, has been driven back by a counter attack. The attacks of the enemy were repelled. Northwest of Lubowicz the enemy strongly resisted our advance. The attack stopped at the river.  
Near Griziatyn the Russians lost about 21,000 men, who were made prisoners. We are also advancing south of the Dvinsk.  
The situation with the army group of Gen. von Emsingen is unchanged.  
The railway stations at Zalesie and Molodchyn were attacked by our aerial squadrons.

## LIEUT. IMMELMANN, NOTED GERMAN AVIATOR, KILLED

Airman Praised by the Kaiser Is Reported to Have Been Slain.

BERLIN, via London, June 21.—Lieut. Max Immelmann, one of the best aviators of the German Flying Corps, who has brought down fifteen enemy aeroplanes, is reported to have been killed when his aeroplane fell to the ground.

Lieut. Immelmann and Capt. Bockle, who was reported to have been killed last week, were the two stars of the German Aviation Corps. The young Lieutenant, whose station is near the British lines, has for the most part fought and brought down British aeroplanes.

His name and reputation are well known to all the British fliers. Capt. R. J. Slade, an observer of the Royal Flying Corps, who with his pilot, Capt. Darley, engaged in an aerial battle with Immelmann and was vanquished, spoke of his opponent in the highest terms. He said that after the British machine had been driven to the ground by the steady fire of the German's machine gun, Lieut. Immelmann brought his Fokker to earth to offer them as a trophy he could not take.

It is said that the Kaiser, on the occasion of the German flier's twelfth victory, decided to write him a personal letter of congratulation. Before Emperor William had finished the letter word was brought that Lieut. Immelmann had destroyed another enemy aeroplane. Drawing his pen over the word "twelfth," he wrote "thirteenth."

### ITALIANS CAPTURE POSITION IN STORM

Win Ground From Austrians at the Head of the Astico Valley.

*Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.*  
LONDON, June 21.—Both the Vienna and Rome War Offices report the repulse of attacks on various points of the Austro-Italian front.

The Austrian official statement follows:  
An Italian attack was repulsed at Ruffredo. Two enemy armies were brought down.

In the southeastern theatre, on the lower Wofusa, the Italians evacuated the Feras bridgehead.  
The following statement was issued by the Italian War Office this afternoon:  
Between the Adige and Astico valleys, artillery fire continued on Tuesday. The Austrians repulsed our attacks. In the midst of a heavy storm, captured a strong position southward of Monte Pucelle. Engagements on the western slopes of Monte Cengio resulted in favor of our infantry.

Southwest of Asiago on the night of June 19 the enemy attempted three successive surprise attacks against our positions at Monte Magna-boschi. All were repulsed with heavy losses. For the enemy the Frenzella valley was continued yesterday the difficult advance across the rough ground, hindered by the stubborn resistance of our troops. The enemy's attack was repulsed and driving back frequent counter attacks. On the remainder of the front there were no events of importance.

Hostile aircraft dropped bombs on our lines of communications, wounding a few persons and causing some slight damage. Squadrons of our "Jagend" and "Saxia" aeroplanes, in which were thirty-four machines, bombarded the aviation station at Pergine, at the head of the Sugana valley. They were fired on by numerous anti-aircraft batteries and engaged by the aerial defence squadron of the enemy, but returned safely after bringing down three hostile machines.

#### SAYS HINDENBURG FLOATS.

Mexican Asserts German Ship Survived Jutland Battle.

Despite the assertion of the British that the German battleship Hindenburg was sunk in the recent naval engagement off Jutland, Charles Hagemeister, a resident of Mexico, who has been through the Central Empires on a business trip, said when he arrived on the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II, yesterday that the dreadnought was still above water and probably had not been in the fight.

Hagemeister, who comes of German parents, declared that he saw the Hindenburg, apparently undamaged, riding at anchor in a port 700 miles from the scene of the conflict two days after it occurred. There is, however, no German port 700 miles from the scene of the naval battle. The most distant port which might be called German is Liban, about 450 miles from Kiel.

The Oscar II also carried among its 133 passengers half a dozen missionaries and teachers from Robert College, Constantinople, and other American schools in Turkey. They said that when the submarine danger between the country and Turkey was at its height Turkish army officers went to their schools and informed them that Germany and the United States were at war and they had better leave the territory of Germany's ally.

When the Americans learned that the report was unfounded, the Turkish, they said, still insisted that they must sell the schools for military purposes. The missionaries took the price that was offered and fled from the country.

#### RUSSIANS DEFEAT TURKS.

Report Victories in Both Armenia and Mesopotamia.

PETROGRAD, via London, June 21.—Turkish defeats in Mesopotamia and Armenia are reported in the official Russian statement concerning the Caucasus region.

The Russian column operating from the Lake Van region is near Diarbekir, an important city on the Constantinople-Bagdad Railroad, near the head of the Taurus.

In Mesopotamia the Russian army marching toward Mosul has defeated a strong force of Kurds.  
The official statement in its entirety:  
Near Diarbekir our troops annihilated and shot down a strong enemy detachment which was on the way to relieve outposts.  
In the direction of Mosul, in the region of Rowanduz, our detachment put to flight a strong band of Kurds, who left a large number of dead.  
In the direction of Bagdad Turks were driven by Chasakhs from the region of Kola-y-Shabin.



Photo International Press Exchange.  
Lieut. Max Immelmann, The German aviator who had a record of bringing down fifteen enemy aeroplanes.

The Kaiser remarked, "One can't write as fast as Immelmann's home." His skill and daring as an aviator have brought Immelmann ten war orders, including that of Pour le Merite. He was last mentioned in the official German statements on May 17, when he was credited with having brought down fifteen aeroplanes.

### COMMONS AGREES TO KITCHENER MEMORIAL

Premier Asquith Pays High Tribute to Dead Soldier's "Sleepless Energy."

LONDON, June 21.—The building of a memorial to Lord Kitchener, the cost to be borne by the public funds, with an appropriate inscription, was agreed upon in the House of Commons today.

Premier Asquith, who moved the resolution, spoke of the recent meeting between the great soldier and critical members of the House of Commons. The meeting ended in the Field Marshal and his persistent critics parting on terms of mutual respect.

In speaking of his own parting with Lord Kitchener, Premier Asquith said: "Evidence was prepared for him a sudden relief from the burden of care and toil and we who shared his councils in the greatest emergency of our time only bow our heads before the Supreme will."

The career of Lord Kitchener was dwelt on at some length by the Premier. The commemoration and recognition of Egypt, the welding together of all races in South Africa and the reorganization of the British army—these were his tasks, Mr. Asquith said.

In the new task at the outbreak of the present war he displayed, in the words of the Premier, the same "sleepless energy, rare resource and masterful personality which never failed him. I will only say this, few men have less reason to shrink from submitting their lives to the pure eye and perfect wisdom of an all-potent God."

The resolution was seconded by Andrew Bonar Law, the Colonial Secretary, who said that now that Lord Kitchener had fallen, it remained for the House to do its duty. The day was devoted to incident of importance and passed quietly on most parts of the front. There was intermittent shelling at Helouette, the Somme valley. The Helouette valley. Mining operations continue briskly at Neuville-St. Vaast and in the Looz salient.

#### SUIT OVER MANGANESE ORE.

Testimony Reveals New Company Formed for War Contracts.

Facts concerning the formation of a corporation to take advantage of the present demand for manganese ore due to war conditions were disclosed in the Supreme Court yesterday when Justice Whitaker heard argument in a suit brought by C. E. Van Nostrand & Co., Inc., as brokers, to recover a commission for the sale of an interest in manganese ore properties at Elkton, Va., to the Seaboard Steel and Manganese Corporation. The plaintiff asks \$1,000 in notes of the company and stock alleged to be worth several hundred thousand dollars.

George Zabriske, counsel for the plaintiff, asked the court for an injunction restraining the corporation from selling the securities pending the suit. Justice Whitaker reserved decision.

#### ALLIED AEROS WRECKED.

British and French Machines Brought Down by Germans.

BRUSSELS, via London, June 21.—Army headquarters issued the following statement today regarding operations on the western front:  
At various points between the French-Belgian frontier and the part of the artillery, the aerial service and mining detachments. As a result of incursions by patrol in the vicinity of Herry-au-Bac and near Prapelle, east of St. Die, some French prisoners were brought in.

A British aeroplane plunged to earth near Puleux, northwest of Baume, having been brought down by the fire of our heavy aircraft guns. One of the occupants of the machine was killed. A French aeroplane was compelled to land near Kemat, northeast of Font-a-Mousson. The occupants were captured.

#### Missing Men Killed in War.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 21.—Sir Claude James Rivett-Carnac, whose relatives in England had instituted a search for him as the heir to a considerable estate, was killed in recent fighting in France. At Brooks, Alberta, he was known as Jack Rivett and owned the P. K. ranch.

#### GERMAN WOMEN IN FOOD RIOT.

Raid Eaten Shops—Von Batocki Sees No Relief in Sight.

*Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.*  
AMSTERDAM, via London, June 21.—Reports of food troubles in Germany recur daily. It is stated that there have been serious riots in Essen, where women raided the food shops.  
Herr Tortilovitz von Batocki, in the course of a tour of inspection, was received by a deputation of workers in Essen and promised to do his utmost, but said there were great difficulties, including the fact that Holland has forbidden the exportation of food. The workers, he said, must be patient, as the difficulties could not be overcome instantly.

Much misery is reported in the Rhine Province. Potatoes are almost unobtainable in Cologne. There is some anxiety regarding the crops in north Germany, on account of the cold and wet weather. Violent hail storms in the south damaged the rye. It is premature, however, according to Berlin despatches, to assume that the harvest is imperilled.

The *Koelnische Zeitung*, commenting on the food trouble, says: "We are now passing through an internal crisis, for which our enemies waited since the beginning of the war."

#### AMERICAN FIRMS MENACED.

British Authorities May Wind Up Affairs of Two Companies.

LONDON, June 21.—The Hop Extract Company and the Horst Company have been ordered by the Board of Trade to show cause within four days why their affairs should not be wound up as enemy firms.

Officials of the firms state that they are controlled by D. J. Partello of Chicago, Patrick Tey of San Francisco and Lillian Scott Tey.

## FRENCH FIRE HALTS ATTACKS ON MEUSE

Germans Are Repulsed at Le Mort Homme and Near Fort Vaux.

### AVIATORS SHELL METZ

*Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.*  
PARIS, June 21.—German attacks on both banks of the Meuse to-day followed a night of considerable activity on the part of the artillery.

On the west bank of the river the Germans attempted to regain the trenches lost on the southern slope of Le Mort Homme on June 15. On the east bank they opened the offensive with an intense bombardment by their heavy artillery, followed by infantry attacks on the French line southwest of Fort Vaux. The attacks covering a front from the Bois de Vaux-Chapitre to the Bois du Chenois. The attacks on both banks were repulsed by the French fire. The first assault had failed on the front southwest of Fort Vaux, a second attack was made with no more success.

French aviators conducted an exceptionally heavy bombardment of the railway stations and military establishments at Metz and Arnaville, southwest of Metz, on the French side of the frontier, last night. In all 276 bombs were dropped at Metz and 210 at Arnaville. The text of the night communiqué follows:  
On the left bank of the Meuse a German attack directed against the new trenches captured by us on June 15 on the southern slopes of Le Mort Homme was completely stopped by our fire.

On the right bank after a violent bombardment by shells of large calibre which lasted the whole day in the region of Hill 320, the Bois de Vaux-Chapitre, the Bois Pamin and the Bois du Chenois the Germans attacked our positions west and south of Fort Vaux. Our barrage and metrailleur fire twice broke down the assaults of the enemy, who suffered heavy losses.

There was an intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.  
Aviation.—On the night of June 20-21 one of our bombing groups threw 210 shells on the railway station at Arnaville and 274 shells on military establishments and the railway station at Metz.

Southwest of Metz, in the region south of the Somme, the Germans attacked last night before Maucourt. This attack was checked by rifle fire. Another attack last night and south of Fort Vaux, the explosions of two mines, was directed against Hill 108, south of Berry-au-Bac. This also failed.

The afternoon communiqué follows:  
South of the Somme, before Maucourt, a detachment of the enemy which attempted to approach our lines was dispersed with rifle fire.  
Northwest of Rheims the Germans after exploding two mines delivered an attack against the trenches at Hill 108, south of Berry-au-Bac. Checked by our fire, this attack was defeated completely.

On both banks of the Meuse our artillery, and that of the enemy were rather active during the night.

#### SHELL MUNITION CARS.

British Destroy Five—Mines Exploded Near Loos.

*Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.*  
LONDON, June 21.—The following report from British headquarters in France was issued to-night by the official press bureau:  
The day was devoid of incident of importance and passed quietly on most parts of the front. There was intermittent shelling at Helouette, the Somme valley. The Helouette valley. Mining operations continue briskly at Neuville-St. Vaast and in the Looz salient.

At La Bassée yesterday a column of enemy ammunition lorries was observed by our artillery. Our guns were ranged on a group of five lorries with the result that one was hit and all five exploded.

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Officials of the firms state that they are controlled by D. J. Partello of Chicago, Patrick Tey of San Francisco and Lillian Scott Tey.

It is admitted that Baron von Horst was formerly lived in California and was interned as an alien in England soon after the outbreak of the war, was one of the organizers of the companies, but it is declared that he no longer owns any stock in the concerns.

The American Consulate has been requested by Lillian Scott Tey, who is in London, to secure a postponement of the proceedings until Mr. Partello arrives from Chicago.

#### PRASE BOYCOTT ON GERMANY.

Paris Papers Believe Allied Council Acted Wisely.

PARIS, June 21.—The first meeting of the permanent economic committee, which was established by the action of the recent economic conference, was held today. Henry Coudin is president of the committee, and Bousquet Dangle, the French diplomat, is general secretary.  
Newspaper comment is almost entirely in favor of the resolutions adopted by the economic conference. The opinion is expressed that the measures agreed upon will be a defense for allied commerce against the commercial onslaught which Germany, it is believed, is preparing for at the end of the war.  
E. H. Coudin, however, expresses doubt concerning the advantages which the people of the allied countries will derive from the measures, and also is sceptical concerning the degree of harmony with which they will be carried out.

## ASK WAR HONORS FOR AMERICAN AVIATORS

Sergeant Chapman and Corporal Baisley Proposed for Military Medal.

*Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.*  
PARIS, June 21.—The American squadron left its station on June 15 to host the German lines to prevent the air raids on the French front. The members of the squadron were supposed to follow the French Captain, but soon only Sergeant Prince, Corporal Baisley and Sergeant Rockwell were in line.

The quartet encountered numerous German machines in one little sector flying at different heights. At the highest altitude, where the Americans met them, were twelve or fifteen little aviators, which are as fast as the Americans, but carry behind the pilot a passenger who shoots to the rear and sides with a second gun while the pilot flies to the front.

The quartet circled about the German machines for ten or fifteen minutes, keeping and firing about 400 or 500 yards away. Presently a German machine crossed over between the Americans and the French lines. While the remainder of the Germans were in the rear the quartet swooped on the solitary German. A general combat followed as others came from the rear. The remainder of the Germans, either Prince or Baisley, was seen to be surrounded and then fall. Another disappeared, so the Captain and Sergeant, believing the rest had been killed, made for home. Here Prince soon joined them, having made a straight drop, as the Germans were getting the upper hand of him. A bullet pierced his leather headgear without wounding him.

Baisley, who was for the first time in contact with the Germans, lived for the enemy aeroplanes and, getting close, fired once. Then his gun jammed and as he was turning away a bullet struck him in the hip and exploded, causing a flesh wound. He fell straight down, but luckily had his feet strapped to the commands and was able to steady the machine and land with the French lines. His wound is not dangerous, if he escapes blood poisoning.

Baisley has been proposed for the military medal. Victor Chapman is now a sergeant and has completely recovered. He will resume flying to-morrow in a new and better machine. He has also been proposed for the military medal. Lieut. Shaw, whose medal of the Legion of Honor is only delayed by necessary formalities, visited the squadron and will return to Paris on Tuesday. He says that he expects to be flying again in two weeks.

#### Y. M. C. A. GOING TO FRONT.

To Use Portable Iron Huts as Social Centers for Troops.

The Y. M. C. A. is preparing to go to the front with portable iron huts, the Spanish war, but better provided for social service to the men.

William Sloane, head of the army and navy branch, was in consultation yesterday with the international committee over the work to be done by the association for the National Guard. Preparations were first made for the State associations to do the work because it was thought that the troops would remain in State camps, but with the changed situation yesterday it was decided that it would be a national problem.

George A. Reeder, an army branch leader who has been on the Mexican border for several months with the regulars, has been ordered to New York to report to the international committee. The European branch of the association has developed what are known as "portable iron huts" which are found to be more satisfactory than the tents used formerly. The association works on the border will be carried on in such huts. They will be provided with writing tables, games, moving pictures and books, and will form centres for the social and religious life of the troops.

#### Store Closes This Saturday at 1 P. M.

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White Flannel Trousers

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Of white English tennis flannel, also striped white English serge, with belt straps and cuffs.

Special 3.75

## GREEK CABINET OUT: KING LOOKS TO ZAIMIS

Ruler Desires Ministry in Accord With Plans of the Allies.

LONDON, June 21.—Premier Skouloudis and the other members of the Greek Cabinet tendered their resignations to the King to-day, according to an Athens dispatch to the Star.

The former Constantine immediately sent for King Zaimis to consult him concerning a new Cabinet. The dispatch says that it is believed that Zaimis will not retain in office any of the members of the present Cabinet.

#### ZAIMIS SEES KING.

Former Premier Likely to Be Again Cabinet Head.

ATHENS, via London, June 21.—King Constantine conferred with Alexander Zaimis, former Premier, to-day concerning the formation of a new Cabinet. It is said that the King wishes to form a Cabinet which will be acceptable to the Entente Allies and to end the allied blockade of Greek ports.  
Demetrios Gounaris, Minister of Interior of the present Cabinet,